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Patentanmeldung Nr. Patent application No. Demande de brevet n°

02013268.4

PRIORITY DOCUMENT
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Der Präsident des Europäischen Patentamts;
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**Blatt 2 der Bescheinigung
Sheet 2 of the certificate
Page 2 de l'attestation**

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Anmelder:
Applicant(s):
Demandeur(s):
Vicuron Pharmaceuticals, Inc.
King of Prussia, 19400 Pennsylvania
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

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Medicament for the treatment or prevention of acne

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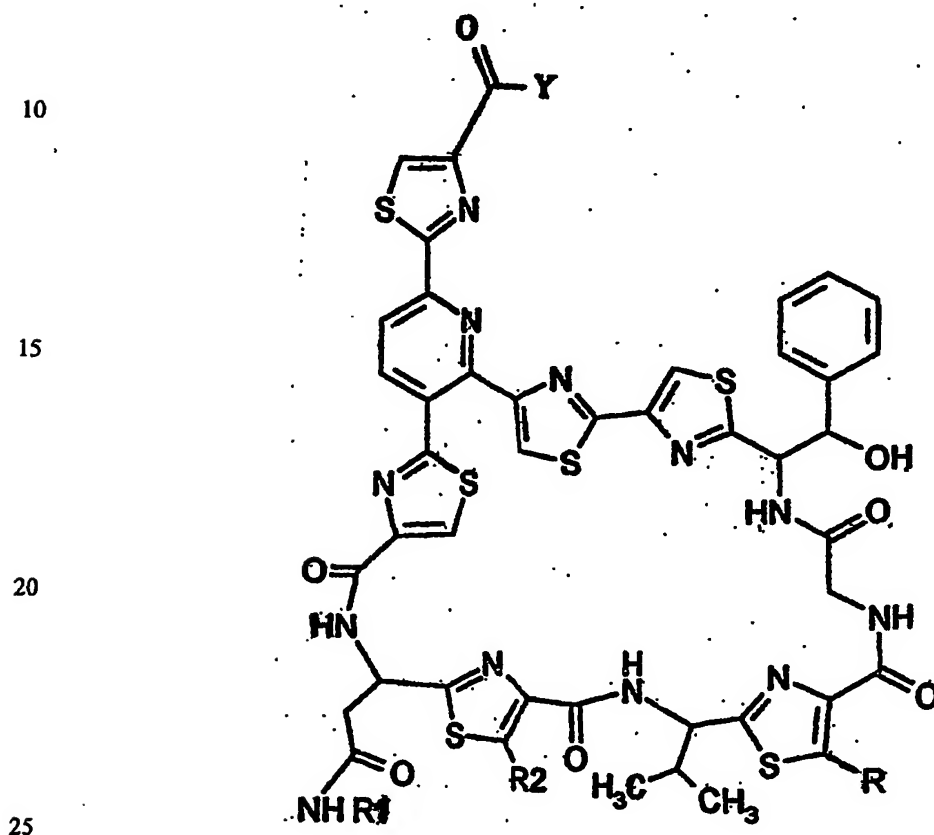
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The application was transferred from the original applicant:
BIOSEARCH ITALIA S.p.A, Gerenzano, Italy, to the above-mentioned
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Medicament for the treatment or prevention of acne.

5 More particularly, the scope of this invention relates to the use of the compound of formula (I)

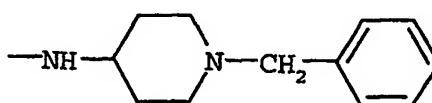


R represents methoxymethyl,

R₁ represents methyl,

R₂ represents methyl,

Y represents the group



and the pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salts thereof;

for the manufacture of a medicament for the topical treatment or prevention of acne.

5 A further object of the invention is a method for topical treatment of acne in a mammal suffering of said skin disorder which comprises topically administering the compound of formula (I) above and the pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salts thereof to said mammal in an
10 amount sufficient to provide inhibitory activity on proliferation of Propionibacterium acnes.

With the term "pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salts", as used in this description and claims, are intended those salts with acids which from biological,
15 manufacturing and formulation standpoint are compatible with the pharmaceutical practice.

Representative and suitable acid addition salts of the compounds of formula (I) include those salts formed by standard reaction with both organic and inorganic acids
20 such as, for example, hydrochloric, hydrobromic, sulphuric, phosphoric, acetic, trifluoroacetic, trichloroacetic, succinic, citric, ascorbic, lactic, maleic, fumaric, palmitic, cholic, pamoic, mucic, glutamic, camphoric, glutaric, glycolic, phtalic, tartaric, lauric, stearic,
25 salicylic, methanesulfonic, dodecanesulfonic acid benzenesulfonic, sorbic, picric, benzoic, cinnamic and the like.

The compound of formula (I) above is a known amide derivative of antibiotic GE 2270 factor A₃. This latter
30 compound, which corresponds to the compound of formula (I) above wherein Y represent a group hydroxy, is also a known compound. Said amide derivative of antibiotic GE 2270 factor A₃ of formula (I), its preparation by amidation of antibiotic GE 2270 factor A₃ as well as the preparation of

described in US 5.599.791.

Acne vulgaris, the most common chronic skin condition seen by dermatologists, is a disorder of the pilosebaceous unit characterized by papules, comedones and pustules. The face, back and chest are the areas most commonly affected as they possess a large number of sebaceous glands, about nine times the concentration found elsewhere on the body¹⁾. It affects more than seventeen million people in the US and it has been estimated that 85 percent of the adolescent population experiences this condition. Acne affects both genders with a peak incidence at 14-17 years for girls and 16-19 years for boys²⁾. It also affects 8 percent of 25-34 years-old and 3 percent of 35-44 years-old adults³⁾. However, the number of patients over the age of 25 objected by acne vulgaris is increasing. Adult women, in particular, may be affected and may experience premenstrual flares. In any case, severe acne tends to be more common in adolescent males than in people of other age-groups.

Although the primary cause of acne is end-organ hyper-responsiveness to circulating androgens triggering sebum overproduction in the follicle, an important role is also played by secondary bacterial infection that is favoured by abnormal desquamation of follicular epithelium. The increased amount of sebum produced, combined with excessive numbers of desquamated epithelial cells from the walls of the sebaceous follicle, accumulates within and distends the follicle, resulting in the formation of a clinically unapparent precursor lesion of acne vulgaris called the microcomedone. There are several explanations for ductal hypercornification. These include the comedogenic effects of certain sebaceous lipids, an androgen-controlled defect, retinoid control, local cytokine modulation and the effects of ductal bacteria⁴⁾. Propionibacterium acnes is a member of the resident bacterial flora and resides in sebaceous follicles. The anaerobic environment of the follicles that

are plugged, indeed, particularly facilitate proliferation of P. acnes causing the release of chemotactic factors and proinflammatory mediators into the follicle and surrounding dermis leading to the inflammation^{5),6),7)}. Detailed
 5 investigation of cell types and adhesion molecules would support the view that the inflammation of acne is a normal type 4 response in the first 76 h^{8),9),10)}.

The clinical manifestations of these pathophysiological events include non-inflammatory closed (blackhead) or open
 10 (whitehead) comedos, as well as inflammatory lesions, including papules, pustules, cysts and nodules¹¹⁾.

Acne can be divided into mild, moderate and severe based on the number of lesions and the surface of skin involved. Mild acne is characterized by open and closed
 15 comedones sometimes accompanied by few superficial inflammatory lesions, moderate acne is characterized by increasing largely superficial inflammatory lesions with pustules that have the tendency to scar with time. Nodules and cysts with marked scarring characterize severe acne.

20 While acne is not a life threatening disease, it has been related to psychiatric morbidity for many years. Emotional stress can exacerbate acne, and patients with acne develop psychiatric problems as a consequence of their condition¹²⁾. Psychiatric issues associated with acne include
 25 problems with self-esteem/self-confidence, body image, embarrassment/social withdrawal, depression, anxiety, anger, preoccupation with acne, frustration/confusion, limitations in lifestyle, and problems in family relationships^{13),14)}. Permanent scarring is another relevant
 30 consequence of acne.

The treatment and prevention of acne includes various topical and systemic therapies and is guided by the type of clinical lesions present. Successful management of acne requires that careful patient evaluation followed by

e.g. age, skin type, coexisting conditions, lifestyle, menstrual regularity. The ideal agent would target each of the pathogenic factors without producing adverse effects. However, no single topical therapeutic agent has yet emerged that is capable of ameliorating all of the factors involved in the etiopathogenesis of acne vulgaris. Topical therapy is often preferred because of its safety compared with others forms of treatments¹⁵⁾. Current topical therapies include comedolytic agents such as tretinoin, adapalene, azelaic acid, tazarotene and salicylic acid; antimicrobial agents such as benzoyl peroxide; antibiotics such as clindamycin, erythromycin and tetracycline; and anti-inflammatory agents such as sodium sulfacetamide. Oral antibiotics are often added to the treatment regimen when acne does not respond satisfactorily to topical therapy. Other systemic treatments for more severe, recalcitrant acne include estrogens, antiandrogens, and isotretinoin.

The eradication of P. acnes constitutes a logical approach to effective treatment, since the mere presence of this organism partially defines the disorder⁴⁾. Benzoyl peroxide exerts its bactericidal activity on P. acnes by generating reactive oxygen species in the sebaceous follicle¹⁶⁾. It is very effective in combination with either topical antibiotics or tretinoin¹⁷⁾. The major adverse effect of benzoyl peroxide is local irritation, particularly pronounced at therapy initiation. Other recorded adverse effects include erythema, dryness and allergic contact dermatitis (1-3% of patients). Clothes bleaching may present a problem in case of application to the chest or to the back.

Topical erythromycin and clindamycin have similar efficacy in patients with acne and are useful in the treatment of mild to moderate acne¹⁸⁾. These agents are available in a variety of formulations and are applied once or twice daily. They are often used in combination with

benzoyl peroxide or tretinoin. Topical antibiotics are associated with some minor skin irritation, maybe influenced by the vehicle used. Diarrhea and pseudomembranous colitis have been associated with the use of topical clindamycin^{19), 20)}.

One of the biggest concerns with the use of antibiotics in acne therapy is the emergence of resistant strains of P. acnes and of other Gram-positive bacteria of the resident flora. P. acnes resistance is now accepted as clinical issue of increasing importance⁵⁾. Combined resistance to erythromycin and clindamycin was first reported in 1979 in the USA in 20% of follicular P. acnes isolates from acne patients treated with topical formulations of either drug²¹⁾, while resistance of P. acnes to tetracyclines was first documented in 1983 in USA in patients who were not responding well to oral antibiotic treatment²²⁾. At present, it has been estimated that 1 in 4 acne patients harbour P. acnes strains resistant to clindamycin, erythromycin, and/or tetracycline²³⁾. In 1997, 65% of 567 acne patients in UK carried resistant P. acnes strains²⁴⁾. In a recent study, antibiotic-resistant P. acnes strains were found in 28% of acne patients previously treated with antibiotics compared with only 6% of acne patients not receiving antibiotic treatment²⁵⁾. It has also been demonstrated that P. acnes strains resistant to erythromycin, clindamycin, tetracycline and a variety of related antibiotics are to be found in Europe, USA, Australia and Japan²⁶⁾. The presence of erythromycin-resistant propionibacteria on the skin surface has been shown to correlate very strongly with inadequate response during therapy with oral erythromycin²⁷⁾. Besides, it is well documented that resistant strains of coagulase-negative staphylococci within the resident skin flora increase in both prevalence and population density as duration of topical antibiotic

considerable reservoir of resistant strains of these important nosocomial pathogens which can be transferred to close contacts²⁴⁾.

Another drawback of currently used broad spectrum antibiotics is their poor selectivity of action against P. acnes, as they are active against all other Gram-positive bacteria which normally colonize the skin. This results in the eradication of these organisms whose presence on the skin is an obstacle to and generally prevents colonization by other problematic organisms: potentially, the elimination of resident Gram-positive bacteria may favour side infections caused by difficult-to-treat Gram-negative bacteria and pathogenic fungi.

It follows a need for a new antibiotic, possibly provided with novel mechanism of action, active against strains of P. acnes both susceptible and resistant to currently used antibacterial agents; further improvement on current therapy could be achieved with an antibiotic highly selective for P. acnes because of the lower possibility of skin side infections; low frequency of selection of resistant mutants and bactericidal activity would be additional advantages which could further recommend the use of such antibacterial agent.

The selectivity of action against P. acnes should allow maintaining almost unchanged the normal Gram-positive bacterial flora of the follicles, mainly staphylococci, thus preventing possible site colonization by other disease-causing bacteria, including Gram-negative pathogens, and fungi.

Selectivity of action against P. acnes is defined as a condition where the anti-acne candidate compound to be used in the treatment or prevention of acne, at the dosage which is usually employed in the topical formulations to provoke inhibition of proliferation of P. acnes on the skin, is inactive against all other Gram-positive bacteria, which

normally colonize the skin surface thus contributing to the maintenance of its physiological conditions. In particular, bacterial strains which should not be affected by topical administration of the anti-acne candidate compound are

5 Staphylococcus aureus, Staphylococcus epidermidis, and Streptococcus pyogenes strains. A pre-requisite to achieve a reasonable certainty that the above condition of selectivity of action is met, is that the anti-acne candidate compound shows in a series of in vitro tests MIC

10 (Minimum Inhibitory Concentration) values against the above mentioned strains which are much higher than those displayed against Propionibacterium acnes strains which are both sensible and resistant to other antibiotics which are currently employed in the treatment of skin disorders such

15 as erythromycin and clindamycin.

This property in a therapeutic setting, i.e. topical treatment of acne, will allow application of amounts of the drug which will not substantially affect the normal Gram-positive bacterial flora of the skin, mainly staphylococci,

20 thus preventing possible site colonization by other disease-causing bacteria, including Gram-negative pathogens, and fungi.

According to this invention it has been found that the profile of activity of this amide derivative of formula (I)

25 demonstrates that the said compound selectively inhibits the growth of P. acnes at concentration that are more than 1000 times lower than those required to inhibit the growth of the above mentioned bacteria that are present on the surface of the normal skin, thus indicating that it is

30 useful for selective antimicrobial therapy of mild/moderate acne via topical administration as mono-therapy or in association with agents that possess comedolytic and anticomedogenic activity. In fact, the compound of formula

has selective in vitro activity against Propionibacterium acnes strains.

(80% of tested strains) to 0.25 mg/mL including isolates resistant to broader spectrum antibiotics, i.e. erythromycin, tetracyclin and clindamycin, which have been used extensively for the treatment of acne for over 30 years. Other Gram-positive species are not susceptible to the compound of formula (I), the only exception being enterococci, which are inhibited at concentrations ranging from 0.5 to 16 mg/mL. However, these strains have no relevance in the context of this invention since they are not part of the normal skin flora. The compound of formula (I) is inactive against Gram-negative bacteria and fungi.

The surprisingly high degree of selectivity action of the compound of formula (I) of this invention has been evidenced through *in vitro* tests wherein the minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) against Propionibacterium acnes strains both sensitive and resistant to erythromycin and clindamicyn and against a series Staphylococcus strains have been determined. The tests have been carried out in comparison with antibiotic GE 2270 and four representative compounds (B, C, D and E) described in US 5.599.791.

The results are reported in TABLE 1 below

TABLE 1

Microorganism	strain	medium	MIC ($\mu\text{g/ml}$)				
			A	B	C	D	GE 2270
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	Smith ATCC 19636	Mueller Hinton (MH)	>128	2	2	1	0.06
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	Smith ATCC 19636	MH+30% bovine serum	>128	8	8	4	0.25
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	MRSA	MH	>128	4	2	0.250	<0.125
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	ATCC 12228	MH	>128	8	4	0.5	<0.125
<i>Staphylococcus epidermidis</i>	C 203	MH	>128	>128	>128	8	0.25
<i>Staphylococcus pyogenes</i>	ATCC 6919	Wilkins	<0.125	<0.125	<0.125	<0.125	<0.125
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	ATCC 6922	Chalgren (WC)	<0.125	<0.125	<0.125	0.125	<0.125
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	ATCC 25746	WC	<0.125	<0.125	<0.125	<0.125	<0.125
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	clinical isolate	WC	<0.125	<0.125	<0.125	<0.125	<0.125
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	clinical isolate	WC	<0.125	<0.125	<0.125	<0.125	<0.125
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	clinical isolate	WC	<0.125	<0.125	<0.125	0.125	0.125
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	clinical isolate	WC	<0.125	<0.125	<0.125	<0.125	<0.125
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	clinical isolate	WC	<0.125	<0.125	<0.125	<0.125	<0.125
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	clinical isolate	WC	<0.125	<0.125	<0.125	<0.125	<0.125
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	clinical isolate	WC	<0.125	<0.125	<0.125	<0.125	<0.125
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	clinical isolate	WC	<0.125	<0.125	<0.125	<0.125	<0.125
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	clinical isolate	WC	<0.125	<0.125	<0.125	<0.125	<0.125

Compound of formula (I); B: Compound of Example 10 of US 5,599,791; C: Compound of Example 13 of US 5,599,791; D: Compound of Example 13 of US 5,599,791

The data reported in the above TABLE confirm that all comparison compounds B, C, and D and GE 2270, although presenting the same level of activity of the amide compound of formula (I) of this invention (A) against
5 Propionibacterium acnes strains, they are active also against all Staphylococcus strains tested, with MIC values ranging from 0.06 µg/ml to 8 µg/ml. This activity profile can justify the acknowledgement of a selectivity of action against the Propionibacterium strains.

10 The suitability of the compound of formula (I) for use in the treatment of acne vulgaris has been confirmed in a series of microbiological, toxicological and pharmacokinetic evaluations, the results of which are reported in the following.

15 In TABLE 2 below are summarized the results of a study of the microbiological activity of the amide compound of formula (I) against 15 isolates of P. acnes displaying resistance to clindamycin or erythromycin collected from patients affected by acne. TABLE 3 reports the activity
20 data of the same amide compound of formula (I) against 5 clinical isolates of P. acnes displaying sensitivity toward erythromycin and clindamycin.

TABLE 2

Summary of minimum inhibitory concentration values for erythromycin, clindamycin and compound of formula (I) against clinical isolates of P. acnes displaying
5 antibiotic-resistant phenotypes.

MIC µg/ml	Erythromycin			Clindamycin			Compound of formula (I)		
	N° isolates	Cumul. %	MIC 50/90	N° isolates	Cumul. %	MIC 50/90	N° isolates	Cumul. %	MIC 50/90
0.015									
0.03							9	60%	MIC ₅₀
0.06							6	100%	MIC ₉₀
0.125									
0.25									
0.5									
1									
2									
4				3	20%				
8				2	33%				
16				0					
32				0					
64				8	87%	MIC ₅₀			
128				0					
256				2	100%	MIC ₉₀			
512	1	7%							
1024	11	80%	MIC ₅₀						
2048	3	100%	MIC ₉₀						

TABLE 3

Summary of minimum inhibitory concentration values for erythromycin, clindamycin and compound of formula (I) against clinical isolates of P. acnes displaying antibiotic-sensitive phenotypes

MIC µg/ml	Erythromycin			Clindamycin			Compound of formula (I)		
	N° isolates	Cumul. %	MIC 50/90	N° isolates	Cumul. %	MIC 50/90	N° isolates	Cumul. %	MIC 50/90
0.015									
0.03							4	80%	
0.06							1	100%	
0.125	5	100%	MIC ₉₀	3	60%	MIC ₅₀			
0.25				1	80%				
0.5				1	100%	MIC ₉₀			
1									

MIC₅₀ and MIC₉₀ means minimum inhibitory concentration capable of inhibiting 50% and 90%, respectively, of the strains tested.

The above TABLES 2 and 3 shows that the compound of formula (I) is as active against erythromycin and clindamycin resistant P. acne strains as is active against antibiotic sensitive P. acne strains. To determine the frequency of selection of P. acne mutants, resistant to the compound of formula (I), the same compound was incorporated into solid medium at 1 and 10 µg/ml and bacterial suspensions of approximately 10¹⁰ CFU were distributed on the plate surface. Based on the number of grown colonies, the frequency of resistance to the compound of formula (I) ranged from 1.4 X 10⁻⁹ to 1.5 X 10⁻¹⁰ at 1 µg/mL and from 3.3 X 10⁻⁹ to 9.4 X 10⁻¹⁰ at 10 µg/ml.

Dermal administration tests of the compound of formula (I) show that the absorption of the said compound through the skin is very low or null.

Topical absorption was assessed both with the 3% gel formulation of Example 6 below and with a 3% polyethylene glycol 400 solution.

Studies in rabbits with the 3% gel formulation showed measurable plasma concentrations of the test compound after 7 days of daily applications only in a limited number of samples, indicating minimal, if any, absorption. In a 28 days tolerability study on both scarified and non-scarified skin in rabbits, the 3% gel showed no detectable plasma levels throughout the whole study.

According to this invention the compound of formula (I) can be incorporated into a variety of formulations suitable for topical delivery of active ingredients. The topical formulations suitable for topical treatment and prevention of acne vulgaris are creams, lotions, mousses, sprays, emulsions, gels and the like, which are manufactured according to methods commonly known in the art (see, for instance: Topical Formulations: Design and Development - Bozena Michniak/Paperback/CRC Press, LLC/February 1999; Remington: The Science and Practice of Pharmacy 20th - Alfonso L. Gennaro, Alfonso R. (Ed.) Gennaro; Publisher: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins, December 2000, 20th Ed.; Encyclopedia of Pharmaceutical Technology - James Swarbrick (Editor), James C. Boylan (Editor)/Hardcover/Marcel Dekker/May 1997).

In said formulations, the amide derivative of antibiotic GE 2270 of formula (I) may optionally be associated with other components which have auxiliary action in the treatment and prevention of acne or may provide skin benefits. Examples of said additional components are, for instance, other ingredients active

antibiotics such as erythromycin, clindamycin and tetracyclines, antimicrobials such as chlorexidine and benzoylperoxide, synthetic or natural substances which have been described as possessing inhibitory activity against P. acnes such as 1-pentadecanol²⁸⁾ and derivatives thereof²⁹⁾, cedrene, caryophyllene, longifolene and thujopsene³⁰⁾, comedolytic agents such as tretinoin, adapalene, azelaic acid, tazarotene, salicylic acid and derivatives thereof, antinflammatory agents such as NSAID (e.g. acetylsalicylic acid, ibuprofen, naproxen, sulfacetamide), steroidal antinflammatory agents (e.g. hydrocortisone), vitamins (e.g. retinoic acid and derivatives thereof), oil or sebum control agents (e.g. clay silicones), skin healing agents, and skin conditioning agents.

In general the amount of the above compound of formula (I) of this invention in the topical composition for treating or preventing acne according to this invention may range from about 0.1% (w/w) to about 10% (w/w).

The topical compositions useful for delivery of the compound of formula (I) contains the usual pharmaceutically acceptable excipients, including those having carrier, vehicle, or other delivery functions, preservative agents, surface active agents, moisture retaining agent, thickeners, perfumes, chelating agents, water, alcohols, antioxidants, antiseptics, colorants and UV adsorbents.

Non limitative examples of topical compositions containing the amide derivative of antibiotic GE 2270 factor A are given herebelow with the purpose of illustrating the invention.

Example 1: 3% cream

	Weight (per cent)
Compound of formula (I), as hydrochloride	3,000
Sodium hydroxide	0,102
Benzyl alcohol	0,850
Sorbitan monostearate	1,615
Cetyl palmitate	1,700
Cetyl alcohol	3,400
Stearyl alcohol	3,400
Polysorbate 60	5,185
Isopropyl myristate	6,800
Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether	12,000
Purified water	61,948
	<hr/> 100,00

Example 2: 3% gel

	Weight (per cent)
Compound of formula (I), as lactate	3,000
Hydroxyethyl cellulose	2,500
Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether	47,000
Purified water	47,000
	<hr/> 100,000

Example 3: 3% alcoholic gel I

	Weight (per cent)
Compound of formula (I), as hydrochloride	3,000
Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether	12,000
Hydroxypropyl cellulose	15,000
Ethyl alcohol 96%	70,000
	<hr/> 100,000

Example 4: 3% alcoholic gel II

	Weight (per cent)
Compound of formula (I)	3,000
Hydroxypropyl cellulose	3,000 or 1,500
Purified water	9,500
Lactic acid	0,500
Ethyl alcohol 95%	84,000 or 85,500
Cetyl alcohol	<hr/> 100,000

5 Example 5: 3% hydroalcoholic lotion

	Weight (per cent)
Compound of formula (I)	3,000
Lactic acid	2,000
Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether	36,500
Ethyl alcohol	10,000
Methyl p. hydroxybenzoate	0,150
Propyl p. hydroxybenzoate	0,050
Water	q.s. to 100

Example 6: 1,5% or 3% gel

	Weight (per cent)
Compound of formula (I)	1,500 or 3,000
Methyl cellulose	1,500
Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether	35,000
Ethyl alcohol 96%	10,000
Lactic acid	2,000
Methyl p. hydroxybenzoate	0,150
Propyl p. hydroxybenzoate	0,050
Purified water	q.s. to 100,000

Examples 7, 8 and 9: 0.1%, 1% and 0.5% gels

7)	Weight (per cent)
Compound of formula (I)	0,100
Alcohol SD 40	81,000
Hydroxypropyl cellulose, zinc acetate, propylene glycol, diethylamine lauramide, fragrances	q.s. to 100,000

5

8)	Weight (per cent)
Compound of formula (I)	1,000
Alcohol SD 40-2	77,000
Propylene glycol, hydroxypropyl cellulose	q.s. to 100,000

9)

Weight (per cent)

Compound of formula (I)

0,500

Butylated hydroxytoluene,
hydroxypropyl cellulose, ethyl
alcohol

q.s. to 100,000

Example 10: 5% cream

Weight
(per cent)

Compound of formula (I)

5,000

Polyoxyethylene fatty acid esters,
cetyl-stearyl octanoate, wax and
glycerides mixture, glycol,
propylene glycol, benzoic acid,
purified water

q.s. to 100,000

5 **Example 11: 5% Dermatological suspension**

Weight
(per cent)

Compound of formula (I)

5,000

Glycol, isostearyl alcohol, cetyl-
stearyl alcohol, stearic acid,
glyceryl monostearate, sodium
lauroyl sarcosinate, methyl p-
hydroxybenzoate, purified water

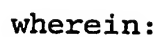
q.s. to 100,000

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1. Use of the compound of formula (I)

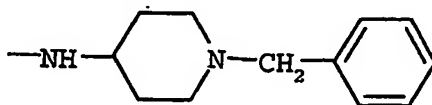


R represents methoxymethyl,

R₁ represents methyl,

R₂ represents methyl,

Y represents the group



and the pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salts
30 thereof;

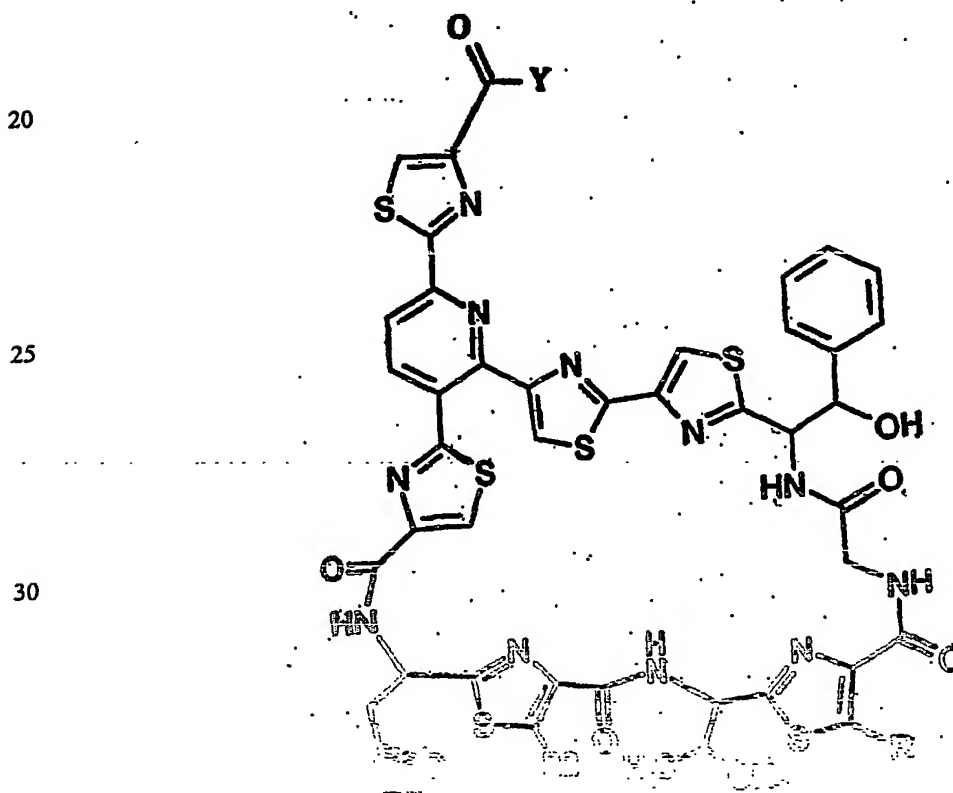
for the manufacture of a medicament for the topical treatment or prevention of acne.

2. Use according to claim 1 wherein the compound of formula (I) or a pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salt thereof is associated with other components which have auxiliary action in the treatment of acne or provide skin
5 benefits.

3. Use according to any of claims 1 and 2 wherein the compound of formula (I) or a pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salt thereof is incorporated into a pharmaceutical composition suitable for topical
10 administration in an amount ranging from about 0.1 to 10 per cent by weight of said pharmaceutical composition.

4. Use as in any of claims 1 to 3 wherein the pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salts is a salts with hydrochloric ac or lactic acid.

15 5. A medicament for use in the topical treatment or prevention of acne which comprises a compound of formula (I)



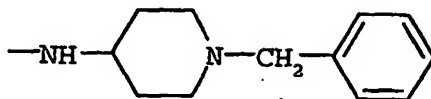
wherein:

R represents methoxymethyl,

R₁ represents methyl,

R₂ represents methyl,

5 Y represents the group



and the pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salts thereof.

6. A medicament as in claim 5 wherein the compound of
10 formula (I) or a pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salt thereof is associated with other components which have auxiliary action in the treatment of acne or provide skin benefits.

7. A medicament as in any of claims 5 and 6 wherein the
15 compound of formula (I) or a pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salt thereof is admixed with pharmaceutically acceptable excipients.

8. A medicament as in any of claims 5 to 7 wherein the
20 compound of formula (I) or a pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salt thereof is contained in an amount which ranges from 0.1 to 10 per cent by weight of the said medicament.

9. A medicament according to any of claims 5 to 7 which
25 is in the form of a cream, lotion, mousse, spray, emulsion or gel.

10. A method for treating or preventing acne which comprises topically administering a compound of formula (I)



R represents methoxymethyl,
R₁ represents methyl,
R₂ represents methyl,
Y represents the group



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11. A method according to claim 10 wherein the compound of formula (I) or a pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salt thereof is associated with other components

which have auxiliary action in the treatment of acne or provide skin benefits.

12. Use as in any of claims 1 to 4 wherein the inhibitory activity of the compound of formula (I) or the pharmaceutically acid addition salt thereof is selective toward Propionibacterium acne.

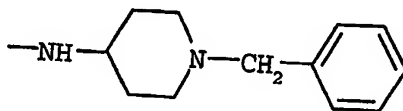
13. A medicament as in any of claims 5 to 9 wherein the inhibitory activity of the compound of formula (I) or the pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salt thereof is selective toward Propionibacterium acne.

14. A method according to any of claims 10 and 11 wherein the inhibitory activity of the compound of formula (I) or the pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salt thereof is selective toward Propionibacterium acne.

Use of the compound of formula (I) and the pharmaceutically acceptable addition salts thereof for the manufacture of a medicament for topical treatment or
5 prevention of acne



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The compound of formula (I) and the pharmaceutically acid addition salts thereof show selective activity

against Propionibacterium acne and are suitable for use in a method of treatment or prevention of acne.